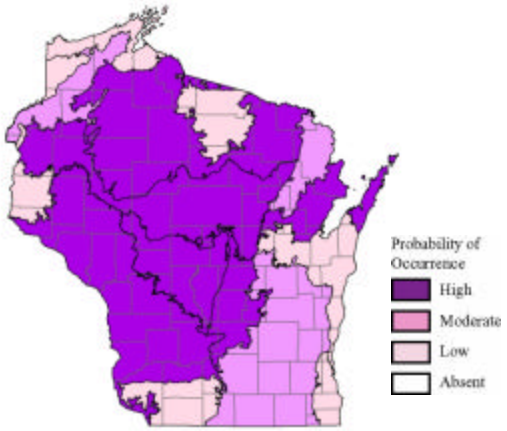
Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	3
State threats:	3
State population trend:	5
Global abundance:	3
Global distribution:	2
Global threats:	2
Global population trend:	1
Mean Risk Score:	2.7
Area of importance:	2

* Please see the Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries (Section 3.1.1) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations
Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape -community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Sand Hills	Floodplain forest
Central Sand Plains	Floodplain forest
Central Sand Plains	Southern dry-mesic forest
Central Sand Plains	White pine-red maple swamp
Forest Transition	Ephemeral pond
Forest Transition	Floodplain forest
Forest Transition	Northern mesic forest
North Central Forest	Ephemeral pond
North Central Forest	Floodplain forest
North Central Forest	Northern mesic forest
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Ephemeral pond
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Floodplain forest
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Northern mesic forest
Southeast Glacial Plains	Floodplain forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Ephemeral pond
Western Coulee and Ridges	Floodplain forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Southern dry-mesic forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Southern mesic forest

Threats and Issues

- One of several raptors adversely affected by organohalogens.
- Hydrological alterations due to dams may be a long-term detriment to the health of floodplain forests and thus be a threat to Red-shouldered Hawk habitat.
- Loss and fragmentation of large blocks of forest, particularly riparian forests.
- A reduction in forest canopy cover, or removal of nesting trees, can be detrimental to this species. Red-tailed Hawks can outcompete Red-shouldered Hawks in forests with parially open canopies.

- Human use of forest roads and trails near nest sites during the breeding and nesting seasons may disturb Red-shouldered Hawks and cause them to abandon nests and possibly territories.
- Invasive plants such as reed canary grass or buckthorn are a threat to the long-term health of the floodplain forest systems.

Priority Conservation Actions

- This area-sensitive species benefits from maintenance of large blocks of relatively undisturbed, mature mixed riparian woods and mature upland deciduous woods (with a preference for bottomlands and wooded margins adjacent to marshes) where at least 70% or more of the canopy is retained. Protection and conservation of old-growth characteristics in appropriate habitat would benefit this species.
- Designating Red-shoulder Hawk nesting territories is recommended where and when appropriate. Bryant (1986) recommends leaving an uncut buffer zone around traditional Red-shouldered Hawk nests to discourage Red-tailed Hawks.
- Research is needed to evaluate how Red-shouldered Hawks respond to different management regimes.